

## ◆本書の特色と構成◆

- ①本書は大学・短大受験対策用として、入試で頻繁に扱われ、英文理解のうえで大切な文法知識の定着度と応用力とを確認することを主たる目的に編集されています。あわせて、英単語の発音に関する問題を集中的に扱い、入試突破の実践力も身につくように工夫されています。
- ②全体は10講座から成り、各講座とも1～1.5時間が標準授業時間です。
- ③各講座の構成は以下の通りです。
- ①要点の整理 …各単元の重要ポイントが例文とともにまとめられています。
  - ②**Point Check** …設問を解きながら、大切な文法知識の定着度を確認すると共に、不足している知識を補います。  
(ポイントチェック)
  - ③実践問題 …入試問題の中から典型的かつ重要なものを中心に構成してあります。実入試のつもりで取り組んでください。
  - ④発展問題 …ややレベルの高い入試問題が中心です。
  - ⑤**Pronunciation** …発音に関する問題を扱います。

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## 第4講座 動名詞

### 要点の整理

#### ① 注意すべき動名詞の形

I regret **having said** such a thing. 〈完了形〉

(私はあんなことを言ったのを後悔している)

You insisted on **my[me] helping** you. 〈動名詞の主語〉

(あなたは私が手伝うべきだと言い張った)

#### ② 動名詞の重要表現

There is no ~ing. : 「~することはできない」 / It is no use ~ing. : 「~してもむだだ」 / What do you say to ~ing ? : 「~するのはどうですか」 / Would you mind ~ing ? : 「~していただけますか」 / Do you mind my ~ing ? : 「~してもかまいませんか」 / It goes without saying that... : 「...は言うまでもない」 / A prevent[keep] B from ~ing : 「AのためにBは~できない」 / look forward to ~ing : 「~するのを楽しみにする」 / be used[accustomed] to ~ing : 「~するのに慣れている」 / feel like ~ing : 「~したい気がする」 / worth ~ing : 「~する価値がある」 / on ~ing : 「~するとすぐに」 / A of one's own ~ing : 「自分で~したA」

### Point Check

次の日本語に合うように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) この本は一読の価値が十分にある。

This book is well worth ( ).

- (2) 彼の母は谷川岳へ登ってはいけなかったのに、彼は登ると言ってきかなかった。

He insisted ( )( ) Mt. Tanigawa, though his mother told him not ( ).

- (3) 海岸を散歩してみませんか。

What do you say ( ) taking a walk by the seaside ?

- (4) 覆水盆に返らず。

It is ( )( ) crying over spilt milk.

- (5) 今日は出かける気がしない。

I don't ( )( ) out today.

- (6) あなたはもう一人暮らしに慣れましたか。

Have you become ( )( ) alone ?

- (7) ここに座ってもかまいませんか。

Do you mind ( )( ) here ?

## 実践問題

**1** 次の下線部を動名詞を使って書きかえよ。

- (1) They insisted that we should clean the classroom.  
They insisted \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) I regret that I was lazy.  
I regret \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) She was surprised to hear that her parents had never traveled together.  
She was surprised at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) There is little hope that he will recover.  
There is little hope \_\_\_\_\_.

**2** 次の( )に適する語(句)を a～d から選べ。

- (1) The teacher encouraged us ( ) mathematics harder.  
a. to studying      b. study      c. studying      d. to study
- (2) The student needs ( ).  
a. looking after him      b. to look after  
c. to be looked after him      d. looking after
- (3) Great writers do not mind ( ) by others.  
a. criticizing      b. to be criticized      c. to criticize      d. being criticized
- (4) The doctor told her ( ) because of her health.  
a. not smoking      b. to quit from smoking      c. quitting smoking  
d. to quit smoking
- (5) The doctor told Steve to give up ( ).  
a. smoker      b. smoking      c. to have a smoke  
d. to smoke

**3** 次の問いかけに対する応答として、(1)は適するもの、(2)は不適切なものを選べ。

- (1) A: Do you mind eating the \*leftovers, dear?  
B: a. No, I don't. Do I ever complain?  
b. Yes, I do. I will gladly eat them.  
c. No, I don't. Let's eat dinner at a restaurant.  
d. No, I don't. Why don't you eat them yourself? ( )
- (注) leftovers = food remaining uneaten after a meal
- (2) A: Would you mind opening the window?  
B: a. No, not at all.      b. No, certainly not.  
c. No, all right.      d. No, of course not. ( )

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { What is done cannot be undone.  
It is ( ) use ( ) over spilt milk.
- (2) { There is no knowing what will happen in the future.  
It is quite ( )( ) know what will happen in the future.
- (3) { He fears that he will be dismissed from his job.  
He is ( ) of ( ) dismissed from his job.
- (4) { Do you mind if I open the window ?  
Do you mind ( )( ) the window ?
- (5) { Needless to say, diligence is the key to success.  
It goes ( ) saying that diligence is the key to success.
- (6) { I am ashamed that I have done such a thing.  
I am ashamed ( )( ) done such a thing.
- (7) { As soon as he arrived in Chicago, he paid a visit to Mr. Morse.  
( )( ) in Chicago, he paid a visit to Mr. Morse.
- (8) { I said to my teacher that I was sorry I was late for the class.  
I apologized to my teacher for ( )( ) for the class.

5 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本語に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) こんどの土曜日に志賀へスキーに行くのを楽しみにしています。〈2語不要〉  
We (go / to / going / at / skiing / looking forward to / are) Shiga next Saturday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) お金のことについて彼らと話しあっても無駄ですよ。  
It (no / talking / is / use / with / them) about the money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) その電報を受け取るとすぐ、彼はロンドンへ出発した。  
(for / he / London / on / receiving / started / telegram / the / , ).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) これらの絵は彼が自分で描いた絵です。  
(are / his / of / painting / pictures / own / these).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) 雨が降りそうなので泳ぎに行きたくない。  
As it looks like rain, I (like / going / don't / swimming / feel).  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 発展問題

Ⅰ 次の( )内の語を並べかえて、日本語に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 彼女はうそをつかなかったことをほめられた。

She ( a / not / for / praised / told / was / having) lie.

- (2) 私は父が自力でたたき上げた人物であることを誇りにしている。

I ( a / man / proud / being / father / of / self-made / am / my).

- (3) 本を貸してくれて本当にありがとう。

Thank (very / for / letting / you / me / keep / much / book / your).

- (4) 大勢の観衆の前で演説する気になれない。〈1語不要〉

(audience / a / speech / I / feel / to / large / don't / before / making / a / like).

- (5) なぜ彼女は旅行に出かけられなかったの。

What (starting / her / on / kept / from) her journey ?

- (6) 税金を上げるより無駄をなくすことの方をもっと考える必要がある。

More thought needs to (be / eliminating / given / instead / of / raising / to / waste) taxes.

Ⅱ 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

彼にどこかで会ったのは覚えていますが、どこかは覚えていません。

I \_\_\_\_\_



### Pronunciation

次の英文中の下線部と同じ発音をするものを、下の中から1つ選べ。

- (1) The post office is close to the station.

a. devise

b. ease

c. loose

d. lose

- (2) Birds of a feather flock together.

a. breathe

b. cease

c. feature

d. treasure

- (3) Tell me what you are capable of.

a. false

b. fancy

c. private

d. shame

- (4) The floor is smooth as marble.

a. southern

b. thermometer

c. thorough

d. warmth

## 第9講座 名詞・代名詞・形容詞・副詞

### 要点の整理

#### ① 注意すべき不定代名詞

I lost my umbrella. I must buy a new **one**. ▶ **one** = 同じ種類のもの(一つ)

Your bag is bigger than **the one** I bought. ▶ 限定される場合は **the** がつく。

The population of Tokyo is larger than **that** of Osaka. ▶ **that** = the population.  
後置修飾を伴う。

#### ② 名詞・代名詞・形容詞・副詞の重要表現

A is **one thing**, and B is **another**. (AとBは別問題である)

**So** am[do] I. (私もそうです) / **Neither[Nor]** am[do] I. (私もそうではない)

**every two years** = **every second year** = **every other year** (1年おきに)

**of much importance** (=very important) ▶ <of + 抽象名詞> = 形容詞

#### ● **almost** と **most**

**most people** (**most** は形容詞) / **most of the people** (**most** は代名詞)

**almost all of the people** / **almost all (the) people** (**almost** は副詞)

#### ● 注意すべき語順…<so[too, as] + 形容詞 + a + 名詞>

**so pretty a dog** / **too difficult a question**

### Point Check

次の日本語に合うように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) 「どちらの帽子がお気に召しましたか」「羽のついているほうがいいわ」

“Which of the hats do you prefer?” “I like the ( ) that has a feather on it.”

- (2) 当地の気候はイギリスの気候に似ている。

The climate of this country is like ( ) of England.

- (3) 結末が悲惨すぎたので、彼女はその小説を楽しめなかった。

She didn't enjoy that novel because it had ( ) sad an ending.

- (4) 私は最後の最後まで残っていたごく少数の中の一人です。

I was one of the few people who stayed to the ( ) end.

- (5) その会は1年おきに開かれる。

The meeting is held ( ) two years.

- (6) 話すことと書くことはまったく別だ。

To speak is one thing, and to write is quite ( ).

- (7) 「私は辞書なしで英語の本は読めません」「私もです」

“I can't read books without a dictionary.” “( ) can I.”

## 実践問題

**1** 次の定義に合う1語を書け。

- (1) a large area of land covered with trees and bush growing thickly \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) a building used for the preservation and exhibition of objects illustrating human or natural history \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) the brother of one's mother or father \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) a place where money is kept and paid out, lent, borrowed, issued or exchanged \_\_\_\_\_

**2** 次の文中の( )に、下の語群中から適当なものを入れよ。

For thousands of years men had to depend on sails to catch the wind and move their ships. But these ( ) sailing ships had ( ) disadvantages. They were slow and ( ) in moving, and they could not carry ( ) cargo. If the trip was ( ), the cargo spoiled. And ( ) of all, there was real danger in depending on the wind alone. A ( ) sea could torture sailors for many days without water to drink, while a heavy storm might tear the sails so badly that they were ( ).

- |            |          |            |               |          |
|------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| a. awkward | b. calm  | c. certain | d. convenient | e. early |
| f. little  | g. long  | h. much    | i. quick      | j. short |
| k. useless | l. worst |            |               |          |

**3** 次の各文の( )に適する語(句)をa～dから選べ。

- (1) ( ) present at the concert were surprised by his performance.  
 a. These                      b. That                      c. Those                      d. This
- (2) "Why are there so many applicants for college in Japan?" "It's simple. ( ) high school students want to go on to college."  
 a. Most of                      b. Most                      c. Almost of                      d. Almost of the
- (3) Tom is ( ) boy to tell a lie.  
 a. too honest a                      b. too an honest                      c. too honest                      d. a too honest
- (4) She works hard in the office for a ( ) salary.  
 a. little                      b. few                      c. cheap                      d. small
- (5) The workers are paid by ( ).  
 a. a week                      b. one week                      c. week                      d. the week
- (6) Not a soul was to be seen in the street, ( ) a sound heard.  
 a. but                      b. nor                      c. or not                      d. even

## 4 次の( )内で最も適するものを選び。

You are at the supermarket. You hear two people talking.

Jane: How (a. more b. much c. many d. few) milk did you buy?

Mary: I bought (a. none b. many c. a lot of d. no) milk, five liters. And you?

Jane: I didn't buy (a. no b. some c. none d. any).

Did you buy (a. many b. much c. a little d. none) apples?

Mary: No, now I have (a. much b. none c. any d. enough) apples.

## 5 次の英文の空所に適当な冠詞を入れよ。冠詞が必要ない場合は×を記せ。

When <sub>1</sub>( ) people ask me, as they sometimes do, what is <sub>2</sub>( ) best way of seeing <sub>3</sub>( ) England, I have <sub>4</sub>( ) two important pieces of <sub>5</sub>( ) advice to give them. I don't always tell them which are <sub>6</sub>( ) right places to go to, or what are <sub>7</sub>( ) right things to see. Almost all <sub>8</sub>( ) places and things in <sub>9</sub>( ) England are worth visiting — provided you stay away from <sub>10</sub>( ) industrial towns. Yet even they are worth <sub>11</sub>( ) visit, at least on <sub>12</sub>( ) one occasion, in order to see <sub>13</sub>( ) other and darker side of <sub>14</sub>( ) England. On <sub>15</sub>( ) other hand, I do tell such <sub>16</sub>( ) inquirers how to go to <sub>17</sub>( ) different places and which is <sub>18</sub>( ) best hotel in each <sub>19</sub>( ) place.

## 6 次の文の下線部と同じ用法の語を含む文をa～dの中から1つ選べ。

They're all of a size.

a. I drink tea three times a day.

b. A Mrs Green came to see you the other day.

c. Two of a trade never agree.

d. Many a man would be glad of the victory.

( )

## 7 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

(1) { What you say is not important.  
It is ( ) no importance what you say.

(2) { Every lady was absent from the meeting.  
( ) of the ladies were present at the meeting.

(3) { A number of passengers were involved in the accident.  
Quite ( ) ( ) passengers were involved in the accident.



## 発展問題

Ⅱ 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本語に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) ポールは泳げるがローラも泳げる。〈1語不要〉

Paul can swim, and (either / so / Laura / can).

- (2) 彼だけでなく私も幸福です。

(happy / not / am / I / only / he / also / but).

- (3) あなたか彼女かどちらかが夕食の準備をしなくてはならない。

(prepare / or / you / has / either / to / supper / she).

- (4) テーブルの上にはほとんど食べ物は残っていません。

(is / hardly / any / left / food / there) on the table.

- (5) サリーはその会に来なかったし、ジェーンも来なかった。

(and / attend / did / didn't / Jane / neither / Sally / the meeting).

- (6) 少年たちが手伝いにきたが、何の役にもたたなかった。〈3語不要〉

The boys came to help me, but (any / did / no / nobody / none / of / them / was) good.

- (7) 彼は、言うこととと思っていることは別だ。

He (one / and / thing / says / another / means).



### Pronunciation

次の各文中の下線を引いた語を、同じ発音を持つ1語で置き換えて、文意が通じるようにせよ。

- (1) I hurt my right heel. I can't walk fast even now.

- (2) Ned belongs to the mail chorus group of his college.

- (3) Jane looks pale. She may be ill.

- (4) It blew so hard that several trees were blown down.

- (5) My grandmother believes that the sole is immortal.

- (6) The pipe is made of steel.

- (7) The voices of worshippers singing a hymn filled the church.

- (8) What is the fare to Osaka and back?

# 解 答

# 《S 高3英文法総合》

## 第1 講座 動詞と時制

### Point Check ..... p. 2

- (1) is (2) comes (3) have ever had  
(4) was walking (5) has been  
(6) had been (7) had not gone  
(8) are you going to stay [will you stay]  
(9) will have been (10) have passed  
(11) had ordered (12) will stop  
(13) is (14) leaving  
(15) had been waiting [had waited]

**解説** (6)「数回そこへ行ったことがあったので」  
(12) if 節は名詞節。(13) Honesty is the best policy. 「正直は最善の策なり」諺など一般的真理に時制の一致は適用されない。

### ● 実践問題 ..... p.3~4

- 1** (1) c (2) a (3) d (4) d (5) d (6) a (7) a  
(8) a (9) a (10) c (11) c (12) c (13) d

**解説** (4) lie - lay - lain (5) tell 「見分ける」  
(7)(8) enter, discuss は他動詞で、前置詞を伴わない。

- 2** (1) a (2) b (3) d (4) a (5) c (6) d (7) d

**解説** (6) have got = have 「持っている」

- 3** c

**解説** a. will は主語の意思を表しているのに、if 節でも用いられる。c. I will have finished ~. が正しい。

### ● 発展問題 ..... p.5

- 1** a. 2 b. 1 c. 4 d. 2 e. 1

**解説** c. 現在の状態を述べている。d. 「持つ」という意味の have は進行形を作らない。  
〈全訳〉 佐々木明氏と知り合ってから7年になります。その間氏の仕事を間近に拝見させていただく機会がありました。氏は高校卒業後4年間大学で経営学を学びました。十分訓練を積んでいますとともに、意欲に満ちています。性格は申し分なく、判断は的確で、ビジネスマンとして成功するのに必要な資質を備えております。思いますに、佐々木氏を雇用して間違いはないでしょう。

- 2** (1) (例) It has been raining since last night.

- (2) (例) How long have you been in Japan?

- 3** (1) I'll have finished reading that book

(which) I borrowed from you by tomorrow.

- (2) ...rains the day after tomorrow, I'll stay (at) home.

- (3) I'll call you as soon as I arrive.

- (4) I was taking a bath when the telephone rang.

**解説** (1)「～までには…しているだろう」は未来完了。finish は目的語に動名詞をとることに注意。(2)(3)時・条件を表す副詞節中の未来は現在時制を用いる。

**Pronunciation** (1) b (2) e (3) a (4) d (5) c

**解説** (1) heart[a:ɹ] cf. hurt, heard[ə:ɹ]

- (3) ㊦ wide[ai] - ㊧ width[i]

## 第2 講座 助動詞・受動態

### Point Check ..... p.6

- 1** (1) used (2) cannot (3) may well  
(4) ought

**解説** (2) cannot ~too ... 「どんなに…しても…すぎることはない」(4) ought to = should

- 2** (1) By whom was this book written?

[Who was this book written by?]

- (2) This temple is being rebuilt.

- (3) The work has just been finished by Ken.

- (4) Our cat will be taken care of by my aunt tomorrow.

**解説** (2)進行形の受動態<be 動詞+being +過去分詞> (3)完了形の受動態<have [has] been +過去分詞> (4)<動詞+名詞+前置詞>の群動詞の場合、この名詞を受動態の主語として文を作ることもある。ただし、名詞に修飾語のつく場合が多い。

cf. Good care will be taken of our cat by ~.

### ● 実践問題 ..... p.7~8

- 1** (1) a (2) a (3) b (4) d (5) c (6) d (7) a  
(8) d

**解説** (2)「よくも私にそんなことが言えるものだ」(3) deal with ~ 「～を扱う」(7)「～であるはずがない」

- 2** (1) You are believed innocent by everyone.

- (2) I have never been spoken ill of by John.